

MAKING RESOLUTIONS—AND SO FORTH



A little editorial talk about joys and sorrows, failures and achievements of the old year, and hopes and promises for the new: : Suggestions for a New Year's Eve party: : Also a few words by a doctor about "swearing off"

STANDING, as we are, upon the threshold of another year, many of us will, in fancy, go back over the twelve months that have passed and smile when we recall the "New Year resolutions" we made a year ago.

"Yes," a woman will say, "I made good resolutions last New Year's—my intentions were of the very best, but I did not have the will power to live up to them. Pray, what is the sense of making new ones?"

Well, forget last year's good resolutions and forget the past year entirely. Turn with hope and confidence to the great new year about to dawn, and—yes, make new good resolutions, as many of them as your brain can conjure up. Perhaps you did fail to keep the good intentions that made you so happy when you thought them out, but remember you are very human. Indeed, if we all were not so very human there would be absolutely no need of our ever making any kind of good resolutions.

Many of us will see the old year go with few regrets. It brought us, perhaps, an extra share of cares and disappointments, but we are not all the better and stronger for them, and will not the lessons they taught us stand us in good stead during the coming days? Dear friend, let me assure you that the difficulties and discouragements you surmounted during this still present year will without question make you a better and braver woman.

Welcome the new year; and by all means make new good resolutions. Every one of us needs to make them, because as I have said, we are all men or women.

In the hearts of most of us is a wonder, a curiosity, as to what the coming year may bring to us, whether good fortune or bad, sorrow or joy.

How many of us realize that the shaping of our fortunes during the year to come is in our hands? We do not need to depend on some imaginary fate to deal us out good luck or bad, as she will, if we have the earnestness and the desire to succeed.

All Desire Happiness.

But, after all, we want something more out of the year to come than just material success, welcome though that may be. Success is not always attended by happiness, and what we all desire in reality in 1917 is happiness, no matter what its source. To be contented and happy, that is the most we can wish for anyone, including ourselves. We can find true happiness by making and keeping the proper kind of New Year's resolutions.

The annual period for taking stock of our mental, spiritual and material resources finds most of us about where we were a year ago. We are living about the same. We are thinking about the same thoughts.

We are animated by about the same expectations. When we are depressed it is because of the same old fears.

Some have learned something in the dying year. Some have not. Some hope to learn during the coming year.

Most of us spend the main portions of our lives in disappointment over the failure of that which we hoped might come to pass, balancing that with our washed-out pleasure that the worst of the things we feared did not happen. Some of us lack grip upon ourselves.

This annual stock-taking of our mentality should light the future of the coming year with the experience of the year just passed. If it doesn't do that we are not doing the job right.

The extent to which we have learned our lessons in the old year will be the measure in which we may gauge our expectations for the new year.

Turning the New Leaf.

From time immemorial it has been the custom of the forehanded good old-fashioned neighbor to square up his accounts, make new resolves, start cutting off certain bad habits, and "turn over a new leaf."

This is perfectly reasonable and natural. As the calendar marks a new cycle of time, so we in-

stinctively pause and make ready for a fair new start in life, even though we know that neither life nor time has any pause in its onward sweep. It is probable that there are many more New Year's resolutions broken than are kept strictly through the year. Even so, there is good value in the making of them, in spite of what somebody has said about the downward road being paved with good intentions.

God new resolves are good for us any time, and a backward glance will not hinder our forward march. We cannot rake too many efforts to prune off bad habits and such other dead wood as we find in our lives each year. All who have no faults, please stand!

However, it may be that the best New Year's resolve we can make this first holiday of 1917 will be to start the good habit of beginning new every morning.

After all the mistakes and disappointments and business battles that leave us tired and sour and sick, there comes a new day, so that we can begin over again and do better. If we start such a plan, the coming year and those following it will be happier new years.

New Year's Entertaining.

New Year's eve is an occasion of big celebration all over the country, every man and woman having a desire to speed the old year and welcome the new with some form of festivity. In the cities the hotels and restaurants make a big feature of this holiday, and each and every one advertises a special supper, with dancing, etc. This is all very well for those who do not have to count the pennies when seeking pleasure, for entertainment on New Year's eve comes high. Everyone wants to be amused, to greet the incoming twelve months with jollity and song, and the consequence is that the restaurants demand and get high prices for entertainment on that occasion.

There are no end of enjoyable ways of entertaining in one's own home on New Year's eve, and the woman who wishes to give pleasure to the family and friends on this occasion can do so at very little expense. All she needs is to ask a jolly crowd, to think out a clever scheme of amusement and all will be well.

The woman who has fairly large rooms in her house will do well to select dancing as the chief form of entertainment for the evening. Dancing has lost none of its fascination for the majority of folks, and if it is made the big feature of the party it is safe to say that most of the guests will be well pleased. A small dance need not be an expensive affair. If you have a phonograph all is well; if not surely you have some friend from whom you can borrow an instrument for the evening. Dancing to a phonograph is just as good fun as dancing to an orchestra, provided one's partner is skillful at treading the "light fantastic."

When giving a New Year's eve party where dancing is to be the chief attraction of the evening it is a good idea to ask one's guests to come to the affair masked. This will lend mystery and excitement to the party and there will be great fun when the guests unmask as the hour strikes twelve and the new year is ushered in to the tune of many happy voices wishing each other "Happy New Year."

After the usual felicitations are over, supper should be served. This may be simple or elaborate, just as the hostess desires.

As for table decorations, a pretty centerpiece is to have a star made from a brilliant red poinsettia. In the middle of the star place a tall candlestick with a long white candle for the new year. Each point of the star should be marked by a low candlestick holding a shorter white candle. At the left of each plate have a spray of poinsettia. A pretty way to serve ice cream on this occasion would be to have it molded in the form of a candle and candlestick, the candle to be the vanilla cream and the candlestick to be of pistachio green. A tiny wax taper may be inserted at the top of each "candle" and lighted just as all are brought in.

A simple supper menu for New Year's eve might consist of hot bouillon (a thin soup) served in cups so that it is easy to hand around, chicken salad, sandwiches, ice cream, cake and coffee. The supper should be of the buffet order, the men guests helping the girls to the food they require. On this way the need of extra help is dispensed with and no additional expense is incurred on this score.

For those who do not care for dancing, cards, either bridge, "rum," fantan or some other popular game, will do to pass the hours before twelve.

Doctor Smith Talks.

Drinks, smokes and candy are not the only things to swear off on New Year's day. There are plenty of others, and for most of us the others are much more important, as fortunately the readers of this department are not victims of rum and tobacco.

New Year resolutions, however, should not consist entirely of "swear offs." Too many "don'ts" are not advisable. "Do" is much better than "don't." Positive resolves are better than negative ones. If you "swear off" enough good habits it will not be necessary to "swear off" any bad ones. In other words, positive or constructive policies are better than negative or destructive ones. This applies to health just as much as to anything else in life. So, don't think you can "get by" simply by swearing off on one or two of your pet vices. Not at all. Your New Year resolutions, to be of any real value, must be constructive. You must decide not only to quit some things, but to begin some things, also.

Good resolves and swear offs may be grouped in pairs, and to advantage, it seems to me. Let's try it that way for a change.

I will take good care of my body.
I will not abuse it.

Hold Up Your Right Hand.

This first pair of resolves looks pretty simple, but if you think a minute you will see that it includes a multitude of things. It actually is the whole thing in a nutshell. If you swear this particular pair of swears, and keep your oath, you will have health and happiness all the year, and your bill at the doctor's and the drug store will be so small that you can have an extra new dress instead. Let's see what it does include.

I will have "house cleaning" in the house I live in.

I will not procrastinate in instituting preparedness against disease.

This means that you will have the dentist go over your teeth with absolute regularity once or twice a year, but it also means that you have sense enough to know that the rest of your body is at least as important as your teeth and that you will have your doctor examine you from head to foot and fix up anything that needs it before any symptoms appear, which would simply mean that the process had gone on so far that correction would be much more difficult if not impossible. This would include an examination of the urine and the blood pressure, both of which should be investigated once every year in the case of every person over forty years of age.

I will keep clean inside and out.

I will avoid dirt.

This means not only the daily bath, but it means the flushing of the inside of the body so as to keep the sewers working. It means the drinking of about a gallon of fluid per day. It also means keeping the teeth scrupulously neat, cleansing them morning, noon and night, so that they will not infect every single mouthful of food you swallow. What is the use of pure-food laws if you save a choice selection of germs between your teeth so as to spread them on the food which Uncle Sam certifies is "pure."

It also means sufficient exercise to maintain bodily activity, so that circulation will keep things clean inside and prevent stagnation. It also means plenty of fresh air, so that the oxygen will oxidate, or burn up, all the debris and the poisons and the toxins which are being formed in every body all the time as the result of eating and of living.

Keep Smiling.

I will cultivate good cheer.

I will avoid anger, hate and moroseness. It doesn't hurt to smile. Remember that. It isn't hard work. It doesn't cost anything. It isn't simply for others that one should smile. It helps one's self even more than others. Sing! Whistle! Laugh! These things do not cost anything, either, and they help a great deal. We doctors know that if we can get a patient to laugh and sing it is pretty sure that he is on the mend and on it good and strong. We also know that anger, hate, sulks, pessimism and all such horrid things are actually destructive. This is not Christian Science or any other sectarianism, but just plain common sense backed up by the latest laboratory experiments. All these mental conditions cause the formation of actually poisonous chemicals in the body and at the same time hinder the activities of normal health processes.

WOUNDS OF HORSES

First Aid Insures Minimum Loss of Service of Animal.

LIABLE TO MANY INJURIES

Air Kept From Wound Causes Pain to Pass Rapidly—Stop Flow of Blood by Several Methods—Use Antiseptic Fluids.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To be able to render "first aid" to a wounded horse, and to follow up with proper treatment, not only insures a minimum loss of service of the animal, but frequently saves its life. Horses are liable ordinarily to such wounds as cuts, lacerations, contusions, bruises, punctures and poisoned wounds. They also may be burned or scalded, incur troublesome harness or saddle galls, or be afflicted with ulcers, abscesses, or fistulas.

An incised wound is a simple cut made with a sharp body, like a knife, producing merely a division of the tissues. The duller the body the more force is required, the more tissue destroyed, the greater the time required for healing. In a cut wound the edges are even and definite, while those of a lacerated wound are irregular and torn. Three conditions are present as a result of an incised wound: (1) Pain, (2) hemorrhage, (3) gaping of the wound. The first pain is due to the crushing and tearing of the nerve fibers. The secondary pain is usually due to the action of the air and inflammatory processes. When air is kept from the wound pain ceases soon after the lesion is produced. Bleeding may be from the arteries, veins, or capillaries. In the latter form of bleeding the blood oozes from the part in drops. Hemorrhage from the veins is dark red and issues in a steady stream without spurting. In arterial bleeding the blood is bright red and spurts with each heart beat. This latter variety of hemorrhage is the most dangerous, and should be stopped at once before attempting any further treatment. Bleeding from small veins and capillaries ceases in a short time spontaneously, while larger vessels, especially arteries, require some form of treatment to cause complete stoppage of the hemorrhage.

Stopping Hemorrhage. Checking the flow of blood may be accomplished by several methods, such as compress bandages, torsion, hot iron and ligatures. The application of an iron at red heat will cause the immediate clotting of the blood in the vessels, and this clot is further supported by the production of a scab, or crust, over the portion seared. If the iron is at a white heat, the tissue is charred, which makes it brittle and the bleeding is liable to be renewed; if at a black heat, the tissue will stick to the iron and will pull away from the surface of the wound. Cold water and ice bags quickly stop capillary bleeding, while hot water is preferable in more excessive hemorrhages.

A solution of the chloride of iron placed on a wound alone or by means of cotton drenched in the liquid produces a rapid and hard clot. Tannic acid, alum, acetic acid, alcohol, and oil of turpentine are all more or less active in this respect. To check bleeding from large vessels compression may be adopted. When it is rapid and dangerous and from an artery, the fingers may be used for pressing between the wound and the heart (digital compression), but if from a vein, the pressure should be exerted on the other side of the wound. Tourniquet may also be used by passing a strap around the part and tightening after placing a pad over the hemorrhage. The rubber ligature has now replaced the tourniquet and is bound tightly around the limb to arrest the bleeding. Tampons, such as cotton, tow, or oakum, may be packed tightly in the wound and then sewed up. After remaining there for 24 or 48 hours they are removed.

Bleeding may sometimes be easily checked by passing a pin under the vessel and by taking a horsehair and forming a figure 8 by running it above and below the pin, thus causing pressure on the vessel. Torsion is the twisting of the blood vessel until the walls come together and form a barrier to the flow of blood. It may be accomplished by the fingers, forceps, or by running a pin through the vessel, turning it several times, and then running the point into the tissue to keep it in a fixed position.

Ligation is another method for stopping a hemorrhage. The blood vessel should be seized with the artery forceps, a clean thread of silk passed around it, and tied about one-half inch from its end. The silk should be sterilized by placing it in an antiseptic solution, so as not to impede the healing process or cause blood-poisoning or lockjaw, which often follows the ligation of a vein with unsterilized material. Sometimes it will be impossible to reach the bleeding vessel, so it is necessary to pass the ligature around a mass of tissue which includes the blood vessel. Ligation is the most useful method of arresting hemorrhage, since it disturbs healing least and gives the greatest security against secondary hemorrhage.

After the bleeding has been controlled and all foreign bodies removed from the wound, the gaping of the wound is noticeable. It is caused by the contraction of the muscles and waste fibers, and its degree depends

on the extent, direction and nature of the cut. This gaping will hinder the healing process so that it must be overcome by bringing the edges together by some sort of suture. Pins or by a bandage applied from below upward. As suture material, ordinary cotton thread is good, if well sterilized, as is also horsehair, catgut, silk and various kinds of wire. If the suture is made too tight, the subsequent swelling may cause the stitch to tear out. In order to make a firm suture, the depth of the stitch should be the same as the distance the stitch is from the edge of the wound. The deeper the suture the more tissue is embraced and the fewer the number of stitches required.

Process of Healing. In those cases where perfect stoppage of bleeding, perfect joining of the edges of the wound, and perfect cleanliness are obtained, healing occurs rapidly, without the formation of granulations, pus or proud flesh, by what is termed first intention. If wounds do not heal in this manner they will gap somewhat and become warm and painful. Healing then occurs by granulation or with suppuration, which is termed healing by second intention. The sides of the wound become covered with granulation tissue which will fill the wound and sometimes overlap the lips, forming a fungoid growth called proud flesh. Under favorable conditions the edges of the wound appear to grow together by the end of the first week, and the whole surface gradually becomes dry, and finally covered with pigmented skin, when the wound is healed.

All antiseptics are not equally destructive, and some germs are more susceptible to one antiseptic than to another. The most important are (1) bichloride of mercury, which is to be preferred on horses. It becomes weakened in its action if placed in a wooden pail or on an oily or greasy surface. It is used in the strength of 1 part of bichloride to 1,000 to 5,000 parts of water, according to the delicacy of the tissue to which it is applied. (2) Carbolic acid in from 2 to 5 per cent solution is used on infected wounds and for cleaning instruments, dressings and sponges. It unites well with oil and is preferred to the bichloride on a greasy surface. A 5 per cent solution in oil is often used under the name of carbolic oil. (3) Aluminum acetate is an efficient and cheap antiseptic, and is composed of 1 part alum and 5 parts acetate of lead, mixed in 20 parts of water. (4) Boric acid is good, in a 2 to 4 per cent solution, to cleanse wounds and wash eyes. Compound cresol may be used in a 1 to 3 per cent solution in water. Iodoform acts as an anodyne, stimulates granulation and checks wound secretion. A very efficacious and inexpensive powder is made by taking 5 parts of iodoform and 95 parts of sugar, making what is called iodoform sugar. Tannic acid is a useful drug in the treatment of wounds, as it arrests hemorrhage, checks secretion and favors the formation of a scab. A mixture of 1 part tannic acid and 3 parts iodoform is good in suppurating wounds. Iodol, white sugar, ground and roasted coffee and powdered charcoal are all used as protectives and absorbents on suppurating surfaces. More depends on the care and the method of application of the drug than on the drug itself.

On aseptic wounds use only those antiseptics that do not irritate the tissue. If care is used in the application of the antiseptic, corrosive sublimate or carbolic acid is to be recommended. In order to keep air from the wound and to absorb all wound secretions rapidly, a dressing should be applied. If the wound is aseptic, the dressing should be likewise, such as sterilized cotton gauze, oakum or tow. This dressing should be applied with uniform pressure at all times and secured by a bandage. Allow it to remain for a week or ten days if the wound is aseptic or if the dressing does not become loose or misplaced or become drenched with secretions from the wound, or if pain, fever or loss of appetite does not develop. The dressing should then be removed, the wound treated antiseptically, and a sterilized dressing applied.

Healing Under a Scab. This often occurs in small superficial wounds that have been kept aseptic. In order that a scab may form, the wound must not gap, secrete freely or become infected with germs. The formation of scab is favored by astringents or styptics, such as tannic acid, iodoform and 5 per cent solution of zinc chloride. In case of fistulous withers, open joints or other large, hollow wounds that cannot be dressed, antiseptics may be obtained by warm-water irrigation, with or without an antiseptic fluid. It should continue day and night, and never be interrupted for more than eight hours, for germs will then have gained headway and will be difficult to remove. Four or five days of irrigation will be sufficient, for granulations will then have formed and pus will remain on the outside if it forms.

The following rules for the treatment of wounds should be followed: (1) See that the wound is clean, removing all foreign bodies. For this purpose, use a clean finger rather than a probe. (2) All hemorrhage should be arrested before closing the wound. (3) Antiseptics should only be used when it is suspected that the wound is infected. (4) When pus is present treat without closing the wound. This may be accomplished by drainage tubes, absorbent dressings or continuous irrigations. (5) Protect the wound against infection while healing.